Planar heating element for seats in vehicles, has heat emitting wire sewn to air permeable base material
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Patent Family

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Week	Type
JP 2003297532	A	20031017	JP 2002104842	A	20020408	200381	B
US 20030213797	A1	20031120	US 2003408668	A	20030408	200401	
CN 1450835	A	20031022	CN 2003107702	A	20030402	200406	

Priority Applications (Number Kind Date): JP 2002104842 A (20020408)

Patent Details

Patent	Kind	Language	Page	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2003297532	A		6	H05B-003/20	
US 20030213797	A1			H05B-003/16	
CN 1450835	A			H05B-003/20	

Abstract:
JP 2003297532 A

NOVELTY The element has an air permeable base material (1) with mesh structure and through-holes (3) and a heat emitting wire (2) is sewn to the base material.

USE For seats in motor vehicles.

ADVANTAGE The heat emitting wire is reliably sewn to the base material ensuring air-permeability.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) The figure shows a perspective view of the planar heat emitting element. (Drawing includes non- English language text).

air-permeable base material (1)

heat emitting wire (2)

through-holes (3)

pp; 6 DwgNo 1/9

Glass compositions useful in waveguides and as luminous bodies in displays and lighting fixtures comprise amorphous matrices and ultrafine semiconductor particles
Patent Assignee: MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP

Patent Family

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Week	Type
JP 2002104842	A	20020410	JP 2000293694	A	20000927	200246	B

Priority Applications (Number Kind Date): JP 2000293694 A (20000927)

Patent Details

Patent	Kind	Language	Page	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2002104842	A		15	C03C-014/00	

Abstract:
JP 2002104842 A

NOVELTY A glass composition comprises an amorphous matrix mainly consisting of metallic element-oxygen bonds and ultrafine semiconductor particles which are dispersed uniformly in the matrix and the loss on heating in the air of the glass composition is 10-80 wt.%.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: thin film shaped glass compositions, fiber shaped glass compositions, and optical waveguides using these shaped glass compositions.

USE The glass compositions obtained can be used in waveguides (claimed) and as luminous bodies in displays and lighting fixtures.

ADVANTAGE The glass compositions obtained have light absorbing and light emitting properties, high refractive indices, and good transparency.

pp; 15 DwgNo 0/0

Technology Focus:
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - CERAMICS AND GLASS - Preferred Amorphous Matrix: The amorphous matrix mainly consists of a silicon-oxygen bond.